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forning and Sunday Thirty-five Conta FIFT CENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 5, 1895.



Subscribers to "The Times" will confer a favor by promptly reporting any discourtesy of collectors, or neglect of duty on the part of carriers. Complaints either by mail or in person will receive prompt attention. The Morning Edition should be delivered to all parts of the city by 8:30 o'clock a. m., including Sunday. The Evening Edition should be in the lands of subscribers not later than 6:30 p. m.

STAR STILL LOSING.

Times Steadily Gaining Circulation. Can't Fool the Public.

Notwithstanding the liberal distribution of sample copies by the Star last week its circulation fell off 1,414. Week before last its aggregate circulation was 170,477, And according to its statement publis Saturday its circulation was only 169,063. The bona fide circulation of The Times last week was 216,025, which was 46,962 copies in excess of the Star and a gain of 2.860 over The Times' circulation of the

Insinuations and invendos will not change figures or facts. An examination of The Times' circulation books will show that it has by several thousands the largest daily and Sunday circulation in the city, and that every copy goes to bona fide readers and

The Times compelled the Star to withdraw one of its misleading statements in regard to circulation and will in time cause it to cease publishing certain others.

 Monday, Sept. 23
 31,890

 Tuesdry, Sept. 24
 31,996

 Wednesday, Sept. 25
 31,976

 Thursday, Sept. 26
 31,843

 Friday, Sept. 27
 32,044

 Saturday, Sept. 28
 33,333

 Sunday, Sept. 29
 22,943

rect statement of the daily circulation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ending September 29, 1995, and that all the copies were actually sold or matted for a valuable consideration and delivered to bena fide purchasers or subscribers, also, that none of them were returned or remain in the office undelivered. for a high pure man also, that none of them were remained also, that none of them were remained in the office undelivered.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this soil day of September, A. D. 1895.

ERNEST G. THOMPSON,

Kotary Public.

A TAX ON NEWS.

After November next reading will come higher to the public, unless the immense Paper Trust now being formed misses its calculations. Fifteen of the largest manufacturers of wood pulp paper have practically completed a combine and will take advantage of the license afforded by the tariff to advance the price of paper, and in this place a tax on public information. The trust proposes to increase the cost of wood paper about 1-4 cent per pound, and as the newspapers of the country use about 5.400,000 pounds of that kind of paper a day, the trust will realize from that source alone, in addition to the profit now made by its mills, \$45,000 for each of the 365 calendar days of the year. The 15 per cent, ad valorem tariff on newspaper is sufficient to allow even a greater advance than is contemplated, when the cost of shipping from abroad is considered, and the trust tax of 1-4 per cent, on knowledge may be taken as a guaranty of what is to

However, great good will come from this last trust evil. Newspapers will unite in demanding the abolition of the tariff on articles controlled by trusts, and competition will finally drive them out of existence. The streams and forests of Canada offer superior facilities for manufacturing wood-pulp paper, and, with the tariff removed, capital would seek investment there in that industry, and supply the United States with printing paper at a lower price than it could be manufactured here. Possibly a number of our great newspaper plants would unite in furnishing capital for such an enterprise, and in that event the paper trust would practically be de prived of its best-paying business.

It is more than likely that the next Congress will have something to say about trusts, and, although the Republican party favors protection, it could enact no more popular measure to prepare the way for its success at the next election than to abolish the tariff on articles controlled by

LIKE NOAH'S DOVE

In one respect, but probably in no other, those rare birds who make a profession of prize fighting are like Noah's dove upo the occasion of its first liberation from the ark. They find no place on which to rest their feet

Governor Brown, of Kentucky, stopped a prize fight yesterday at Louisville, going to that city in person for that purpose. The mayor of Cleveland at the same time prevented a sparing exhibition between John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan, which was to have been given at the instance of a swell athletic club, for the reason that the mer were professionals. Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, coincident with the prohibition performance of the Texas legis lature, issued a requisition upon Governo McKinley, of Obio, to get possession of the rsons of two diminutive pugs who had hivaded and desecrated the sacred soil

of the old Keystone State. The wonder is that all of these belligeren devotees of "physical culture," Corbet and Fitzsimmons included, do not mass themselves upon the free soil of Alexander Island, which is in dispute whether it is Virginia or United States property.

If there be one place remaining where these frightened birds may rest their tired wings and "put up their dukes" with none to molest or make them afraid, it is in the territory alleged to be ruled over by Gov- years.

ernor O'Ferrall. The flood of popular epinion opposed to prize fighting awceps over plain and mountain everywhere else, but here may be found the clive branch, indicative that it is not quite universal.

HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN. Literary circles in America and of the

world at large have suffered a great loss in the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, who has for several years held the Gebbard professorship of Germanic languages and literature in Columbia College, New York. Doubtless to foreigner ever acquired a

more fluent and eloquent use of the English language. As a very young immigrant from Norway, he came to America because of his love for democratic government Very soon he produced a first novel, which mmended him to W. D. How ells and others of that dominant set of literatteurs. Other works rapidly followed and he was soon a favorite with lovers of fine literature in all countries. Turgenieff, the great author of Virgin Soil," found a genial companion in the creator of "Zunnar," "Falconberg," "Ilka on the Hill-top," and other works; and one of Boyesen's countrymen, the radical democratic poet, Bjornsen Bjorn-

sen, was his life-long friend. While Boyesen never reached the extreme of social theories advocated by Henrike Ibsen in records of unparalleled frankness. he was very radical in his convictions upon all social questions, but uttered himself always delicately and without offense The breach made in America's cleverest and purest literary circle by Professor Boyesen's death will not be filled by closing up the ranks.

GROWING PROSPERITY.

Reviews of movements in the business world during the last three months, made by the leading commercial agencies of the country, show an altogether encouraging condition. In every department of trade great improvement is reported, and the number of failures is considerably less than in the corresponding months of last year. The proportion of defaulted liabiliies to the number of failures is also muct less than last year.

Improvements exhibited in prices and in wages form one of the most important features of the reports. Hundreds of thou sands of workmen and workwomen who had no regular employment at this time last year are now steady wage-carners and contribute immensely to the volume of consumption. While the improvement of business is shown to be slightly larger in manufacturing regions than elsewhere it is also shown to be very general, and that producers and dealers of all kinds are more hopeful and buoyant than for several years

Altogether the fall trade opens most auspiciously and promises to recover for the fall, winter and spring business the full vigor which marked the seasons pre ceding the panicky days which are now

OUR POLICE FORCE.

Evidences are multiplying every day thist Washington's police force is not large enough to cope successfully with the lawless element of the city. Only a few nights ago, at a point in the very hear of the residential portion of the city, and at a comparatively early hour, a gentle man, on his way home, was assaulted and robbed. This is disgraceful to the las

The increase of the force has not kept pace with the expansion of the city. It has been kept at least 50 per cent in the rear. The beats of the individual patrolmen are so large in nearly all sections of the town that the officers, in spite of all the diligence they may practice, are unable to guard them effectively. This is not a new complaint. It has been made to every Congress within the last has been paid to it. In consequence burglaries and highway robberies have in treased alarmingly, and the taxpayers o the District have a right to demand better protection for their persons and their property

In their estimates for the next fiscal year the Commissioners should come as pear as possible to the actual necessities of the case, nor cease to urge upon Congress, to whose members during their sojourn at the Capital the police protection is also extended, the necessities to make it ade quate to the demands made upon it.

China seems to be in the position of a fellow who is continually treading on cometody's coat tails. She should estabish a bureau of public apology.

If the advance of the price of newspape by the paper trust is successful, it will demonstrate, that while knowledge is power it is not strong enough to resis llegal taxation.

Lieut. R. E. Peary, who has recently been cooling his heels in a fruitless chase after he north pole, has been trying to reach his ome in this city under the assumed name of Price. The distinguished explorer should ot take his failure so much to heart. Simnly because he was frozen out of an expedition that could not from its nature be successful does not necessitate his travelng incog, or trying to hide away from the public like a criminal. Others have made qually disastrous failures in their attempts to penetrate the frozen zone, and Lieut. Peary should summon the courage that gave him a reputation and face his defeat like

Lieut. Peary's efforts to reach his home inder the name of Price was probably the price of his failure to carve his real name on the north pole.

a man.

In refusing to be hypnotized by the elestial talk of the Hon. John W. Foster, the Minneapolis Episcopal convention mis ed hearing some legal advice that cost China a hundred thousand dollars.

If Corbett and Fitzsimmons would smoke he pipe of peace in their talking match no one would object to their joining the Chickasaws or any other tribe of Indians.

Indiana is for McKinley. Hand ou grandfather's hat. It is time to go.

The tale Turkey is spreading about the alsity of the Armenian reports would do credit to the patriarch of gubbler barem

Evidently the matrimonial curtain-raise between Mr. and Mrs. Pabst was preparatory to the debut of Mrs. Pabst in "Hard

California mines have produced \$1,450,-000,000 in gold during the past forty-five

Messrs Sol. Peiser and Samuel L. Weller, of San Francisco; Messrs. Samuel McCutcheon, of Beifast, Ireland, and James M. McCutcheon, of East Orange, N. J.; Mr. Frank Price, of Chicago; Mr. H. M. Abernethy, of Elmira, N. Y., and Mr. W. P. Headley, of New Lexington, Ky., are at the Ebbitt.

At the Metropolitan Mr. T. T. Merrill, of Boston; Mr. James L. Gorey, of Covington, Ky.; Mr. L. B. Breckenstein, of Salean, N. C.; and Mr. George B. Steak, of St. Louis, are

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Willier, of Louis-ville; Mr. C. H. Chambeclain, of Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mignerey and Mrs. J. C. Frein, of Great Barrington, Conn., are at the National.

Among the Shoreham's guests are: Mr. S. Among the Shoreham's guests are: Mr. S.
A. Walker, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. J. B.
Johnson, accompanied by her daughters,
Misses O. L. and K. L. Johnson, of St. Louis,
and Messrs. J. W. Savin, James Byrnes and
Edward W. Brown, of New York.

Messrs, J. M. Harrison and C. F. Fentress Va., are Arlington guests.

At the Riggs are Mr. John J. Fitzgerald, New Britain, Cona.; Mr. F. M. Home, Boston, and Mrs. B. Johnson and Miss Johnson, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. William F. G'ancy, of Man-chester, N. H., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Black and wife, Mr. George Worthington, jr., and Mr. A. Hegeman, of New York, are

Among the latest arrivals at the Raleigh are Mr. A. S. James, of Atlanta; Mr. W. R. Omohundro, of Chicago; Mr. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, and Rev. E. M. Bachmann, of Lonierita

Bits Scientific.

Pictet, the great Swiss chemist, has found that a combination of sulphurous and carbonic acid gases possesses re-markable power as a disinfectant. It not only kills disease germs, but it also diffuses itself in such a wonderful penetrating way that it acts more rapidly

The balloon, by means of which M Andree, the Swedish engineer, will endenver to reach the north pole, will, it is sons, four months provisions, a sledge and a sailing beat, and will be sufficiently gas tight to hover in the air for thirty days.

During the autumn of this year a mont pent is to be unveiled at Osteel, in East Friesland, in memory of the discoverers of the sun's spots, David and Johann Fa bricius. The site chosen is the place in the cemetery where the grave of the elder Fa bricius was discovered, about nine years ago. David Fabricius, who was the parish clergyman of Osteel, was murdered in 1617 by a turf-digger named Frerik Hojer, whom he had somewhat imprudently de unced from the pulpit for stealing geese Hojer argrily struck the pastor with his

The working model of an electric street sweeper, which gathers in dirt from a street at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and been completed and will be exhibited at

A railroad across Arabia, from Ismailia. on the Suez Canal, to the head of the Persian Gulf, following as nearly as possible the thirteenth degree of latitude for nearly 1,000 miles, is now under consideration The engineering difficulties are not serious

The Ordeal of Poison.

Though ordeals by fire and water are, or have been, national judicial institutions of world-wide distribution, recourse to a deadly poison as a legal remedy has not met with such universal recognition. With the exception of the "red water" ordeal of the Papuans, and the "bitter water" of certain Melanesian tribes, poison ordeals are strictly confined to the dark continent,

The source of the poison-from which it also derives its name-is the tanguinia venenifera, a plant indigenous to Madagas-

The taughin tree is somewhat like a chestnut in appearance. As its foliage is of : dark-green hue and its flower of a gorgeou crimson, it presents a very attractive sight during themonths of October and November

The tanghin was reserved for the detection of such crimes as treason and witcheraft or anything directly or indirectly due to the such crimes were frequent and the circle of drain on an already scanty population Ellis computes that 3,000 persons perished annually under this ordeal, and a tenth of the entire population drank it in their lives some four or five times-while of those who drank more than half died on the spot,

For minor offenses the ordeal was per med thus: If two parties disputed on a subject on which no direct evidence could e got, each selected a dog from a pair of equal size and condition and both animals eceived similar doses of tanghin. The party whose dog first succumbed was adjudged to be in the wrong, and if both dogs expired simultaneously the case was decided on a basis of equality, or if this was out of the

In the case of serious crimes, however being alleged against any one, the ordeal pected had themselves to swallow the anghin. The ordeal was a truly national institution; government officials called upanozon-doba, or "cursers of the head, or more colloquially, mpampinona, that is those who compel to drink," administered considered both a lucrative, respectable and nona, by personal and secretly transmitte that their clients had a chance of escaping with little more than a violent fit of comiting, while they could insure with deadly certainty the removal of an ob-

Poets and the Ego.

Ben Jonson was about the most conce of English writers, and was not afraid to utter his conviction of his own superiority

There is no doubt that Wordsworth sidered himself actually consecrated to his work. He says in "The Prelude:" I nade no vows

But vows were then made for me; bond t Was given that I should be, else sin A dedicated spirit."

Haydon, the painter, says that Words worth and Keats were the only two persons he ever saw who looked conscious of a mis-sion. Keats had the same conviction of the eality of his inspiration

any of the moderns, as his rema

Break in the Ranks of America's Best

Remarkable Career of a Norwegian Who Loved Not His Own Country Less, But America More.

Writers by Boyesen's Death.

Prof. Boyesen, who died at New York yesterday, was born at Frederiksvaern, Norway, September 23, 1848. He was a very robust young man. He studied at Leipsic, Germany, and was graduated from the University of Christiania, Norway, in 1868. In 1869, with a younger brother, he came to the United States. The English language interested him greatly, and he studied it very diligently. The years 1869 and 1870 be spent in Chicago, editing a Norwegian paper, Fremad, devoting th

evenings to the English poets. He himself has said he was very fond of Shakespeare, Shelley and Keats, but disliked Wordsworth. Of this perior he said:
"It was during this first winter in Chicago that my father's words—about making his son in quest of a great world lan-guage the test of my ability—returned to me with renewed force, and I resolved to make the English language completely my own. I induced my brother solemnly to promise to speak and write nothing but English to me. It was are to me that If I were ever to use English with that finer sense of the color and individuality of the language I would have to cense to be bilingual. I would not acquire English as an additional accomplishment, but I would, if possible, substitute it for my mother tongue. I would make it the nat-

iral medium of my speech and thought. In order to do this I would have to put by mother tongue behind me; I would have to live in a community where I heard nothing but English. I, therefore, exchanged my editorial position for a tutorship of Latin and Greek in a small o-called university in Urbana, Obto. Be ore doing this, however, I went to Boston to take lessons in correct pronunciation from the best elecutionist I could find. I found there the man of all others who was exactly qualified to teach me what I desired to learn. I wanted to have my attention called to all little niceties of which usually escape a foreigner.

His first remance "Zunnar," written thile he was at Urbana, was a success. While in Boston looking for a publisher r this book, he went into the library of Howard University, and was requested the assistant librarian to register. When the librarian saw the name he asked if he were a Norwegian, and on be-ing answered "Yes," replied;

"It is very odd; it is scarcely fifteen ninutes since Professor Child was here and expressed his desire to get hold of an ducated Norwegian who would be able translate for him a book of dialect ballads which he has recently received. If you are willing I will send for Professor Child. He is a man whose acquaintance you would like to make."

The two were introduced, and Mr. Boyesen translated some of Landtag's "Norwegian Ballads," and commented on them to Prof. Child. At this time he met William Dean Howells, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, and read to him chapters of his romance. "Zunnar" was afterward rewritten in some parts, and published in the Atlantic

SOLICIT 100.000 PEOPLE Through One Ad.

in 1873, and the next year by James P. Osgood in book form. Seven or eight editions have appeared. The book has been translated into German and Danish. "Fal-conberg" is another of his works. "Zumnar," Prof. Boyesen said, was the means of of which the ordeal of the Calabar bean as practiced by the negroes of old Calabar, is the most popular and well-known instance. says he wrote a score of bad poems which Mr. Howells worked over for him. He received much encouragement from Tour-geneff in his literary work. He derived considerable help also from Bjornsen. When he was professor of German litera ture at Cornell University he pursued a

course of scientific study. When guile a young man, Mr. Boyesen etc., many of which he says he burned Prof. Boyesen was elected professor of Ger man in Cornell University in 1874, and six years later was appointed to the same po-sition in Columbia College, New York. He often lectured in New York before and in public on literary topics. His story, "Ilka on the Hill Top," was dramatized as "Alpine ses," and was successfully produced in 1884. "Falconberg" appeared in 1878, Goethe and Schiller-Their Lives and Works," in the same year, "Ilka on the Hill nd other Stories" in 1881, "A Daugh of the Philistines" in 1883 and "Vaga-Tales" in 1889.

In 1883 he was appointed to the Gebhard professorship of German and literature in Columbia College. The chair of Germanic languages and literature was created for him in 1890. He had a high reputation as a povelist and essayist. He leaves a widow

Things Australasian.

New South Wales has a population of s based on manhood suffrage and number 41 members. Its upper house consists o 73 members nominated by the crown for

Victoria has a population of 1,174,006. Its lower house is based on manhood suf-frage and numbers ninety-five members. Its upper house numbers forty-eight; onethird retire every two years. A small prop erry qualification is necessary in a membe The electors must have a £25 household cational standard.

Queensland has a population of 432, 299. Its lower house, numbering seventy-two, is based on manhood suffrage, with owners of certain property given an additional vote. Its upper house consists of thirty-seven members nominated by the crown

Tasmania bas a population of 154,424. Its lower house, numbering thirty-six, is based on suffrage with property qualification. Its upper house consists of eighteen, tion. Its upper house consists of eighteen, elected for his years, with property quali-

New Zealand has a population of 672,265 Its lower house numbers seventy-four, elected under manhood and womanhood suffrage. Its upper house consists of fortyers, nominated by government in ouncil for seven years.

South Australia has a population of 341,978. As lower house numbers fifty-four, elected under manhood suffrage. Its upper house comists of twenty-four members, of whom one-third retire every three years. The electors must be £25 house-holders.

Points About Pilgrims. GREAT SCHOLAR PASSESAWAY JOHNNY BULL NOT ASLEEP A PLEASANT ADDITION.

Warship Under Rigid Orders.

WANTS TRADE EXPANSION

Old-Time Liberals Opposing Transfer of Party Control to More Demo eratic Hands-Sugar Corner Scheme Falls Through for Lack of Definite

London, Oct. 5.-Though the foreign office professes to be satisfied with the full and prompt acceptance by the Pekin government of the ultimatum forwarded to it by the British government demanding the degradation of Liu Ping Chang, viceroy of Szechuen, for his connection with the Szechuen riots, the trouble growing out of the overt hostility of the Chine

to British subjects is not over.

The movements of the British squadron in the Yang Tse Kiang show that th the relations between Great Britain and China has hardly been lessened by the punishment of Liu Ping Chang. Vice Admiral Builer, instead of ceasing to demonstrate the pressure that is being brought to bear on the Pekin government, keens to bear on the Pekin government, keeps under orders the British war ships at every point where they are stationed before the Tsurg Li Yamen apparently conceded the British demands.

Prime Minister Salisbury has directed Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the Brilish minis-ter to China, to expedite his return to London. Sir Nicholas will go to St. Petersburg as amhassador in piace of Sir F. C. Lascelles. He will be in London in lovember, when a new minister to China will be appointed.

ENGLAND'S CHINES E POLICY. It is evident that Great Britain is determined to conserve and expand her trade and other interests in China. In order to effect this end, important changes will be made in the duties of the members of the legation at Pekin. Besides the secretary

igation at Fekin. Besides the secretary of the legation, a special conimercial at-tache will be obliged to make an annual tour of the treaty ports.

The secretary will visit the chief con-sulates, and the commercial attache will receive the British residents, learning their grievances and watching the course of trade As Sir Nicholas O'Conor suggested these changes, nothing will be done in the matter until Lord Salisbury personally confers

with Sir Nicholas.

It is runored in diplomatic circles that
Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador Sir Julian Fauncetote, british annaissator to the United States, will succeed Lord Dufferin as ambassador to France. Sir Julian's preference for Washington over some of the better paid European posts is not conscaled, but if he should, be offered the bue ribbon of the British diplomatic service, he would, it is said, be certain to account it.

OLD TIME LIBERALS IN ARMS. A clique of old-time Liberals, mostly members of the Reform Club, are resenting the proposed transference of the control of the party to more democratic hands. The National Liberal Club, backed by interested wire-pillers, is trying to squash the projected conference on party reorganiza-

tion.

The political committee of the National Liberal Club is desirous of avoiding internal squabbles and is inclined to abandon the conference, but, in the face of the demands of every Liberal and Radical association in the country, it will be obliged to proceed. The conference will be held at the end of October. It will concern itself solely with plans for party reorganization. Inquiries made in Mincing Lane to-day elicited the information that France is now practically out of the sugar market, exporting little or no sugar. This is due, it is said, to a "corner" in beet sugar. this is said, to a "corner" in beet sugar. The absence of the French product has had a sympathetic action on the markets, and has been the factor in raising the price to 11 shi lings per hundred weight, an advance of 1s 6d within a few weeks.

A larger "corner" than that of the French syndicate was, it is supposed, recently at A great insurance company of London

was approached with a proposition that it insure sugar in different parts of the world to the value of £1,000,000 sterling. This company canvassed other companies, with a view to getting them to cover part of the Inquiries, however, rendered doubtful

what quantities of sugar had been actually purchased, and a question arose as to wheth-er speculators meant to operate on this in-surance. The proposal, therefore, fell through, but it caused much talk in the sugar market. The agricultural papers are raising an out-

preagrection in page 3 are a sing an out-ery against the free admission into Great Britain of American sheep. A recent con-signment of sheep from America was found to be suffering from scab, the spread of which disease in the United Kingdom is due, according to the Live Stock Journal, to the importation of sheep from the United Many of these sheep were dispersed over the country for grazing, and they spread the disease. The paper says that the board of agriculture must, therefore, be asked to issu an edict, similar to that applied to cattle

roviding that American and Ganadian seep must be killed at their port of landing QUEEN TO VISIT IRELAND. Ina C. Davis, who has been visiting va ions English textile schools on behalf with a view to learning the latest method plopted in the textile industry, anys she was welcomed everywhere. She was es-

pecially pleased with the courtesy of Man-ager J. H. Reynolds, of the Manchester ager J. H. Reynolds, of the Manchester Technical School.

She was astonished to find that one-third of the day pupils were foreigners, who, after completing their studies, return to their homes and compete with the people who provided them with their raising at a nominal cost.

A doubtful rumor has gained currency

A doubtful rumor has gained carrency that the Queen will make a visit to Ireland next summer. Though her majesty is enjoying fine health and is vicorous for her years, she has an increasing dislike for crowds or noise of any kind. During her rail way journeys all the stations at which she is obliged to stop are cleared of people as far as possible.

Lord Salisbury has sold the Chalet Cecil, his property at Dieppe, France, to the Due D'Aumale.

Countess Clascarty, better known as

Counties Clancarty, better known as Belle Bilton, who was some years ago a decidedly well-known concert hall singer, proposes to return to the stage. She is negotiating with the manager of a Liverpool Ambassador and Mrs. Bayard are the guests of the Hon. Mrs. Ingram, at Temple Newsam, Yorkshire.

Make Your Bluff.

Twenty million packs of playing cards are ed up each year in the United States, and 500,000 of these are bought on Manhattar

The wholesale prices vary from 2 cents a ack up to 75 cents, and the retail pri are from 5 cents to \$1.75, so it is safe to a year for their playing cards. Very few cards are imported. On the cor

York city. About 100,000 packs of foreign cards are imported a year by this country. They are mostly hand-stenciled cards from

Vice-Admiral Bullen Has Every Readers of New York Sunday Papers Will Find Something New in The Sunday Times.

IT LEADS IN LOCAL FEATURES

A great many people object, and very naturally, to buying a local Sunday Paper when most of these papers charge nearly as much for only a part of the general features which are found in the great New York Sunday newspapers.

THE SUNDAY TIMES quiets both these objections.

It costs less than any large Sunday paper in America. It makes a specialty of features which cannot be found in the New York newspapers.
THE SUNDAY TIMES, then,

while it is a great and sufficient newspaper in itself, is also necessary to Washington readers of New York Sunday newspapers. Here are a few articles to be found in its columns to-morrow:

Lives Given to Sciene. Men who have worked long years in

Officers Who Retire. Army and Navy offer scant indu to bright men.

Writ Servers' Woes.

One of the Light Brigade.

Famous charge described by a participant living here. From the Monument's Top.

Can one see the ocean from its dizzy ele Handsome New Church. Fifteenth Street Methodists soon to lay

Labor Leaders Coming. Some national men who will be brought to Washington by a November conven-

For Feminine Readers

Trousseaus for Winter Brides. Parisian novelties which fashion has de-

New Styles for the Hair. Effective coiffures and how to arrange Little Things About Letters.

Hints on form in social correspondence.

-House Flower Gardens. Cheap conservatories for windows and hallways. Athletics for Women.

Advice for those inclined to be stout

General Features.

Nansen's Perilous Trip. Talk with the wife of the courageous ex-plorer.

-Messenger Boys' Lives. Bishop As a Bartender. Chicago divine's practi al lessons in tem-

-Autumn Bicycle Tours.

Sports.

That odd three cents left out of the dime you'll give for a New York paper will just buy THE SUNDAY TIMES.

What to take along on country spins.

AMUSEMENTS

BIJOU THEATER.

Week Commencing Monday, October 7.

Matinees Tuesday, Thursday

The Elite of High Class Vaudeville,

HEADED BY THE ONLY TROJA

AND THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN VAUDEVILLE STARS: M'AVOY and ROGERS,

AL ROOME, THE ZOYAROWS. CRANDALL and CLARK, VIOLETTE. THE BARRYS. ALLAN H. WASS.

BRUNDEN and REYENI, -AND THE-

General admission, first floor, 25c.

Yokishankite Troupe of Japs

Sext Week-PLORENCE BINDLEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bijou Theater . .

Commencing Sept. 30. Matinoes Tues. Thurs. and Sat —The Great Dramatic Success— THE

Midnight Special.

Always on Time, ced the Acme of Stage Realis. GENERAL ADMISSION (First Floor), 25 CENTS.

LLEN'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE. WEEK OF SEPT. 30.

MARK TWAIN'S PUDD'NHEAD WILSON.

Mr. FRANK MAYO'S Dramatization

MR. MAYO

PUDD'NHEAD. Supported by an excellent company

Seats on sale.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE HOUSE Proof.

LILLIAN RUSSELL **OPERA COMPANY Tzigane**

(The Gypsy). Next Week-FREDK WARDE in "The Mountebank," "Lion's Mouth," and "Damou and Pythias."

A CADEMY-Prices 25, 50, 75c and 51.00. MAT. TO-DAY 25

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